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King welcomes results of elections, says no decision yet on forming new, or reshuffling, government

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein said Tuesday the Kingdom's first multi-party elections in nearly four decades reflected the irreversible course of democracy that Jordan had adopted and expressed confidence the country was on the right course.

"I am proud of Jordan and Jordanians," the King told a press conference, shortly after Interior Minister Salameh Hamamda formally announced the results of Monday's elections, which produced a Parliament dominated by independents.

The King refused to characterise the new Parliament as pro-peace or anti-peace, and stressed that the continuation of the democratic process in Jordan was as important as the quest for a negotiated settlement with Israel.

The peace process started with the last Parliament and will continue with this Parliament here in a democratic country and we all will cooperate to achieve best results," the King said.

"My commitment is for peace... a just peace, a lasting peace. My personal dream is a legacy that you can leave for future generations... peace with dignity... peace that (ensures) rights and makes all feel that they can all come together to en-

joy what has been denied them for such, such a long time."

"I am very, very happy indeed... about the results of the elections which reflected a high sense of responsibility among Jordanians," the King said. "We appealed to them to send the best of those who could represent them... and they did."

Some of the questions from the packed audience of local and international journalists covering the elections focused on one point — did the King now feel stronger and more confident that Jordan would go ahead with its peace negotiations with Israel, especially with a less vociferous Parliament with less rejectionists of the peace process represented by the Islamic Action Front (IAF)?

"I think Jordan is stronger, the King told one questioner.

Asked whether he felt mosque preachers responded to his call to not mix politics with religion in houses of worship, the King said:

"I do believe that politics should be kept out of the mosques," the King said, because he did not believe that the theologians were aware of actual issues involved to be able to handle them at "responsible level."

"The house of God is for all of us to worship," he added.

The "Jordanian response to our appeal," King Hussein said, reflected "trust, a trust

ing the idea of a party government, whereby he would ask the largest bloc in Parliament to form a cabinet — in this case the IAF, which won 16 seats in the 80-member Lower House.

"I doubt whether I would," the King said. "...the possibility is that of the best people being appointed... or may be a next government..."

The King said an elected government was a possibility that could be realised in the next four or eight years and expressed hope that by then the 20 political parties in Jordan would have shrunk to "far less" and be more capable of producing definite programmes to be presented to the people.

At this point in time, however, "...the next phase is to form a new cabinet or make some changes in the present one, and then Parliament will hopefully vote its confidence in the government and we will proceed from there," the King said.

In response to a question, the King welcomed the success of a woman candidate in Monday's polls to become the first Jordanian woman to enter the Kingdom's Parliament and said he was very happy about it.

The victory (of Toujan Faisal, who won a seat set aside for Circassians in an Amman electoral district) is a "very, very important step in

(Continued on page 10)



that goes two ways."

"I am very, very happy indeed with the response..." he added.

The King was asked whether Jordan felt a "threat" from the Islamists after they had been "sidelined" in the elections.

"There is no threat sir," the King said in an exasperated tone. "We are one people... Muslims and Christians in this country."

"If you are talking about (Islam as) a political movement, then that is something else. Every element of this country came together... four years ago and concluded something that is very, very important for this country — a National Charter — binding all of us. And so I don't see any problem."

The King was asked whether he was contemplat-

ing the idea of a party government, whereby he would ask the largest bloc in Parliament to form a cabinet — in this case the IAF, which won 16 seats in the 80-member Lower House.

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(Continued on page 10)

King denies Israeli report that meeting is planned

By a Staff Reporter

IN HIS PRESS conference yesterday, His Majesty King Hussein denied reports from Israel that he was ready to meet Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in Washington next week.

"I can deny this information and I am not aware of any such arrangement," the King said. "I am due in the U.S. for a regular medical check-up in mid-January, and the trip would include Washington. But beyond that I do not know of any arrangement at this point in time."

The answer appeared to be in reply to comments by a senior Israeli foreign ministry official, carried by Agence France Presse, that his country was trying to arrange a meeting between the King and Mr. Rabin with a view to the King visiting Jerusalem.

Mr. Rabin is scheduled to fly to Washington Wednes-

day on a 10-day trip to the U.S.

At a different point during the press conference the King was asked "when" he will visit Jerusalem and meet with Mr. Rabin.

"All in good time," said the King, but he emphatically reaffirmed his position as a member of the Hashemite family and descendant of the Prophet Mohammad, that there cannot be any compromise over Jerusalem, if anyone sought to exert sole control over the Holy City.

He reiterated that he would not accept any sovereignty over Jerusalem except that of God, but that in an atmosphere of peace and dialogue among the three monotheistic religions of the world a solution could be found where everyone's religious rights are protected.

The King was also asked on reported Syrian "criticism" of Jordan over the King-

dom's approach to the peace process and whether he had met with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres as Israeli media claimed early this month.

"I have not been told of any Syrian criticisms of Jordanian policies," the King said. "Jordan does not criticize others for whatever policies that they decide on."

"As far as Jordanian policies are concerned, (Jordan) is involved in a peace process, (and) it has its own concerns... it is an ongoing process, but beyond that I don't care to say anything."

Reaffirming Jordan's commitment to a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, the King reiterated his rejection of unilateral accords with Israel.

At the same time, he said, others involved in the peace process should also make an effort to make progress since Jordan cannot wait and will

not wait indefinitely for others to catch up.

Arafat statement

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said in Brussels that "Jordan is going to sign, within a few days, a friendly agreement."

Information Minister Maan Abu Nowar, commenting on the report carried by international news agencies, said he was not aware of any such plan.

Mr. Peres said Tuesday the outcome of Monday's general elections in Jordan was a boost to Middle East peace moves.

AFP quoted Mr. Peres as saying that King Hussein had taken moves to accelerate democracy, adding that "in my view all progress towards democracy is progress towards peace."

At the same time, he said, others involved in the peace process should also make an effort to make progress since Jordan cannot wait and will not wait indefinitely for others to catch up.

The major difference is that while the Lower House will mainly ask the government for explanations of and



Toujan Faisal's victory — history in the making

By Kathrine Rath

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Toujan Faisal's victory in Monday's elections, which made her the first woman ever to be elected to Parliament in the history of Jordan, marks a milestone in the political life of the Kingdom.

Ms. Faisal's success has finally put an end to male monopoly over the Lower House and political life in general, and has at the same time, shown a concrete sign of determination by women to establish themselves on the political map in Jordan.

Three weeks ago, the prognosis for Ms. Faisal's candidacy was rather poor. My campaign started very modest," Ms. Faisal told the Jordan Times. The significant increase in support, which took place in the last couple

of weeks, can for a large part be attributed to the tireless work of a small group of volunteers. Ms. Faisal said.

Ms. Faisal projected herself not predominantly as a women's candidate but as a politician and an individual holding universally acceptable values. She thus managed to gain the confidence of both liberal women and men. According to Ms. Faisal, slight majority of the votes cast for her were from women, but otherwise she had "all kinds of people" voting for her — Circassian as well as non-Circassian, Palestinians as well as Jordanians. "I got more male votes than some of the male candidates," she said.

She pointed to the fact that she won without a women's quota and despite the lack of party backing, capital and tribal support. This shows that there has been a drastic

change in people's attitudes over the past four years and can be taken as a sign of a greater political maturity, she said.

"People voted for her out of conviction," one of her campaigners said. The last rally Ms. Faisal held gathered an audience of some 1,500 people, another supporter told the Jordan Times. "We knew, then, that she was going to win," she added.

Ms. Faisal's triumph this year is a double victory, considering what happened to her when she stood for election in 1989. She was then targeted by Muslim fundamentalists who accused her of apostasy and asked the Islamic Court to order her divorce from her husband, the separation from her children, and gave immunity to anyone who shed her blood, while barring the media from publishing her articles. While

the court, in the end, dismissed the case as being outside its jurisdiction, Ms. Faisal lost the race.

Mr. Faisal, who is married to a doctor and is the mother of three, generally supports the two-year-old Middle East peace process; she sees the need to work towards the institutionalisation of democracy through progressive legislation.

Ms. Faisal's newly-elected deputy is especially concerned about the promotion of human rights and justice. "This is what motivates me and what made me a politician," she said. "I have always been interested in legislation," added Ms. Faisal, who holds a master's degree in English language and literature. "My father was a lawyer... and I was brought up in a legal atmosphere."

"Very early, I became

aware of the difference between law and justice," she said, adding that "we have many laws which are unjust here in Jordan." Ms. Faisal said that she is well versed in the Sharia and pointed out that she has studied closely large parts of the legislation, including the passport law and the laws on citizenship. She wants to work for the introduction of laws which will safeguard political freedom, pointing specifically to the right to organise, and "all kinds of freedom."

Asked how she sees the possibility of introducing change through the Parliament, considering that many see the power allocated to the legislative branch as being insufficient, Ms. Faisal said that "there is not a lack of power, but a lack of understanding of the power of the parliamentarians." She said

that she would pave the way for a new parliamentary approach to affect change. "If I follow the old method, everything will be a failure again," she said.

Ms. Faisal has a long experience in public life. She worked for 18 years in television and used to present a series on women affairs. She is also a writer and a columnist. Through her political activity she has participated in numerous conferences and has often been exposed to the situation of being the only woman among men. Her status in the new Parliament does not scare her. "I have been working in this line for so many years," she said, adding that though she is fully aware of her role as a woman, she knows what burden her new role as a deputy will place upon her as an individual and politician.

Joji in 110

Russia may still block new Libya sanctions — Kozyrev

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Russia is prepared to use its veto in a U.N. Security Council vote to prevent new sanctions being imposed against Libya over its harbouring of two alleged bombers. Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev said Monday. "We will use our right to veto if necessary to prevent the adoption of this resolution," he said, referring to a Security Council vote originally scheduled for Monday to impose fresh sanctions.

Earlier in the day the U.N. Security Council postponed the vote until Thursday, at the request of the Russian delegation, pending instructions from Moscow.

Russia "does not protect terrorists, but this resolution must take Russia's economic interests into account," Mr. Kozyrev said. "In particular Libya owes us substantial sums for goods which have already been delivered," he said.

The U.N. vote, designed to pressure Libya into releasing two men suspected of involvement in planting bombs which brought down an aircraft over Lockerbie, Scotland, is backed

by France, Britain and the United States.

"Libya's debt must be paid. We will not accept the adoption of this resolution if it is not specified in the text that the new sanctions will not relieve Libya of its duty to pay its debt to Russia," Mr. Kozyrev said.

The council is to vote on a draft resolution drawn up by Britain, France and the United States which would add economic sanctions to the air and arms embargo already in force against Tripoli.

The United Nations is demanding that Tripoli hand over two men accused of taking part in the December 1988 bombing of a Pan Am Boeing 747 over Lockerbie, Scotland, that killed 270 people.

Tripoli must also cooperate with French authorities investigating the downing of a DC-10 over Niger in 1989, that killed 170 people, the United Nations was supposed to go along.

The sanctions will not take effect immediately, but Dec. 1. That gives Libya more time to consider forcing the suspects to surrender for trial in the United States and Scotland, where charges are pending.

Sources on the Security Council said the Russian delegation had still not received the final approval from Moscow to vote for the resolution, although all indications are the

Ciller takes tough stance on rebels

ANKARA (Agencies) — Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller has accused Turkey's neighbours of supporting the Kurdish rebellion in a tough statement designed to preserve the unity of her coalition government.

Her toughened stance against the rebels and those who support them came as Turkey was to debate whether to renew the state of emergency in the Kurdish-majority southeast due to expire on Nov. 19.

In an interview published Monday in the daily Turkish paper Sabah, Ms. Ciller said Syria would cooperate with the Turkey in its battle against rebels from the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK).

She said Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in a message to her had "promised to cooperate against the PKK which he termed 'terrorists'." It is an important development.

Mr. Assad's message was relayed to Ms. Ciller by a Turkish delegation which visited Damascus last week, carrying a message from the Turkish premier on bilateral relations.

She told Sabah that the Turkish and Syrian foreign minis-

ters would meet as soon as possible, and that the Syrians had promised various kinds of help.

When she was elected Ms. Ciller presented herself as someone who understood the problems of the Kurdish population, promising aid and showing she was in favour of Kurdish television station.

But last week Ms. Ciller abandoned all pretence of conciliation towards the Kurds, who launched an armed rebellion for independence in 1984.

She has threatened the rebels with reinforced measures by Turkish security forces, in a move which may appease the extreme nationalists in her True Path Party before her mandate and that of her coalition government is due to be renewed on Nov. 21, political pundits say.

She also appears to be laying down conditions to the West under which Turkey will allow a multinational force to continue to be based in the north of the country to monitor Iraq after December, diplomatic sources said in Ankara.

"If they are against the PKK let them prove it," she told Sabah..

Izzeddine Al Qassem grave sparks

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Revered bones versus roadbuilders have provoked clashes before, but the fight brewing Monday brought together an uncommon cast of Muslims, rights groups and a small-town mayor with a new retinue of bodyguards.

The graveyard holding Izzeddine Al Qassem, who struggled against the British and the Jews before Israel was founded, lies in the path of an attempt to widen a main artery that descends out of the suburbs above the Mediterranean port of Haifa.

Qassem, an advocate of the armed struggle against the British and the Jews, was killed in a 1930s shootout with British soldiers.

The Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, named its vigilante squad after Qassem. The group, opposed to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)-Israel peace accord, has claimed responsibility for killing several Israeli civilians and soldiers since the

accord was signed Sept. 13. Mayor David Ammar of Nesher, the town where the graveyard lies, said Monday that police told him he had been threatened by Islamic activists, but the roadwork would proceed. The Israeli daily Davar said Hamas issued the threats in a leaflet circulated in the occupied Gaza Strip recently.

"I'll do it without considering the threats," Mr. Ammar told the Associated Press.

Police are guarding Ammar and his home, said Haifa's district police commander, Yaakov Borowski. "We are taking this very seriously," Mr. Borowski said.

In come the civil rights activ-

ists.

The Association for Civil Rights in Israel asked the religious affairs ministry last week to declare the sheikh's grave a holy site. Such a designation would automatically prevent the cemetery from being moved.

Fathi Furami, head of the Association for the Protection of Holy Places, demanded that the road be moved to spare the cemetery.

"If this had happened to a Jewish cemetery anywhere in the world, the people of Israel would have risen up. Therefore, I'm asking David Ammar to make the proper gesture," Mr. Furami said.

Renovations planned on Arafat HQ

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Palestinians plan a \$1.6 million renovation of a dilapidated Jericho hotel to serve as headquarters for Yasser Arafat and his entourage, officials said Monday. The designs have been completed and the interior walls will start coming down Nov. 15 to renovate the Hisham Palace Hotel completely before Mr. Arafat's expected January arrival, Palestinian officials said.

The raids were aimed "at seizing weapons and explosives held illegally and which could be used in criminal acts," he said in a press statement. The raids will continue in the next few days in order to "liquidate bases" of armed Islamic fundamentalists and to reduce crimes.

More than 20 people have died.

Prayer times

6:46 Fajr (Sunrise) Dhuhr
7:55 Dhuhr
11:19 Asr
14:18 Magrib
18:03 Isha

6:25 Amman
6:55 Assemblies of God Church
6:37 St. Joseph Church Tel. 624500
7:00 Church of the Annunciation Tel.
7:00 De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
7:00 Terracotta Church Tel. 622366
7:00 Church of the Annunciation Tel.

Min./Max. temp.
Amman 12 / 22

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swieifieh, Tel. 610740
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624500
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 622366
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terracotta Church Tel. 622366
Church of the Annunciation Tel.

A depression will affect the Kingdom in the evening. Clouds will gradually appear and there will be a chance of scattered showers in the northern areas which gradually spread to all parts of the country. There will be a gradual drop in temperatures, and winds will be northwesterly moderate to active. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

AMMAN:

Dr. Jamil Tarif 794710
Dr. Abbas Al Hikim 655446
Dr. Fayed Al Dahab 759151
Dr. Yousef Rashed 896301
First pharmacy 661912
Ferdous pharmacy 778336
Al Asmaa pharmacy 637055
Nairoukh pharmacy 623672
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 644945
Shmeisani pharmacy 637661
Nairoukh pharmacy 636723
Najib pharmacy 647632

IRBD:

Dr. Mohammad Al Zabi (—)
Al Quds pharmacy (—)

Min./Max. temp.
Amman 12 / 22

Trouble brewing between Tehran and Paris

such authorisation will come.

A U.S. official expressed

confidence Friday of at least

the nine votes required for

passage. The measures is now

scheduled for vote Thursday at 1630 GMT.

The sanctions go beyond an

air and arms embargo in effect

since April 1992. They include

a freeze on financial assets of

Libya currently in foreign bank

accounts and a ban on its im-

port of some oil equipment.

Proceeds from future oil sales

would not be touched.

Mariam Radjavi, wife of the

leader of the Mujahedeen-e-

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since 1983 as a political refugee,

she was a political refugee

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Profiles of newly elected members of 12th Parliament

AMMAN (J.T.) — Interior Minister Salameh Hammad Tuesday announced the results of the general elections held in Jordan Monday, noting that the total number of registered voters was 1,501,972, of whom 820,116 cast ballots.

The voters, he said, accounted for 68.15 per cent of the number of citizens who collected their voting cards.

Addressing a press conference, the minister said that the government had provided all possible facilities for the success of the election process.

Mr. Hammad thanked the various organisations and government departments for their cooperation and the voters who shouldered their national responsibility and exercised their right to vote.

Following are brief profiles of 40 of the newly-elected members of the 12th Lower House of Parliament. The rest will appear in tomorrow issue.

* Denotes freshman members.

Abdul Aziz Jaber (IAF)

First District, Amman

Born in Hatta, near Faloua in occupied Palestine in 1932, obtained his B.A. in Islamic law from Damascus University and served as a teacher with the Ministry of Education until 1982 when he retired.



Hammad Abu Jamous (Mustakbal)*

First District, Amman

Born in Amman. Finished school in 1958 and obtained his degree in engineering from the United Kingdom in 1961. He served in several private sector posts.



Abdul Munem Abu Zant (IAF)

Second District, Amman

Born in 1935, studied Islamic Sharia at Al Azhar University in Egypt where he obtained his B.A. He received his master's degree in Islamic law from Pakistan.



Hamzeh Mansour (IAF)

Second District, Amman

Born in Al Mansi Haifa district in occupied Palestine in 1944, finished his secondary education in Irbid and graduated from Huwara Community College and later from Beirut Arab University in 1976 in Arabic language. He obtained a masters degree in education from the University of Jordan in 1984. He worked as a school teacher and head teacher at the Ministry of Education schools from 1965 until 1989.



Mohammad Ahmad Al Thuweib (Independent)*

Second District, Amman

Born in Taamreh near Bethlehem in 1941, finished secondary education in Bethlehem in 1960, obtained a B.A. in arts from Beirut Arab University in 1967, and higher studies diploma at the University of Jordan 1984. He worked as a teacher for 24 years. He served as a member of the Lower House of Parliament between 1984 and 1988.



Taher Al Masri (Independent)

Third District, Amman

Born in Nablus, in the West Bank, in 1942, and obtained his secondary school certificate from Al Najah Secondary School. Received his B.A. from Texas University, U.S., in 1965. He served in senior government posts, including prime minister. He was a member of Parliament in 1973 and served twice as minister of foreign affairs.



Ali Abu Ragheb (Independent)*

Third District, Amman

Born in Amman in 1946, and obtained his B.Sc. in civil engineering from the United States in 1967. He served in several posts since 1967, including positions at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Amman Municipality. He was also president of the Contractors Association between 1986 and 1990. He served as minister of industry and trade, supply and energy and mineral resources between 1991 and 1993.



Toujan Faisal (Independent)*

Third District

Born in Amman in 1948, obtained her B.A. in English from the University of Jordan in 1970, and her M.A., also from the University of Jordan, in 1990. She worked at Jordan Television as a producer and broadcaster of cultural programmes, then for the Ministry of Social Development and Noor Al Hussein Foundation. She is a columnist for Shihan Arabic weekly.



WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition of recent paintings by artist Ammar Khammash at Darat Al Funan of the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Luweibdeh. Also showing, the permanent exhibition (Saturday-Thursday 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.)
- ★ Art exhibition by a group of artists at Orfali Art Gallery (telephone 643251/2).
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Mustafa Ali at Baladina Art Gallery.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Sa'di Al Ka'b at Alia Art Gallery (9:30-13:30 and 15:00-18:00).
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Mohammad Al Jaloos at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Mohammad Abu Zraiq entitled "Views" at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of ceramics and coloured glass by artists Khalid Muhafaz and Basel Tarawneh at the Royal Cultural

Centre.

SPORTS ROUND-UP

- ★ A one-hour programme featuring a compilation of the most popular football games of the week will be play announcement at the American Center at 8:00 p.m.

FILMS

- ★ Feature film entitled "Jane Eyre - Part 2" at the American Center at 7:00 p.m. (12 minutes)

LECTURES

- ★ Lecture in Arabic entitled "The Role of the Architecture and Engineering in Heritage Conservation" by the Cultural Resources Management team from the Department of Antiquities at the Jordan Engineers' Association at 7:00 p.m.

De. Batek Irsheider (Independent)*

Irbid District

Born in Irbid in 1946, he completed his elementary school in Irbid and his secondary school in Egypt where he got a B.Sc. in engineering in 1971. In 1975 he worked as a teacher at an engineering college in Germany and pursued his certificate in Germany in 1978. He worked for the private sector from 1975 until he last held a ministerial post. He was minister of youth in the government of Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker in 1991.



Mohammad Al Haj (IAF)

Zarqa District

Born in Jenin in 1951, finished high school in Nablus. He obtained his B.A. at the Sharia College at the University of Jordan, his masters degree in Islamic religion from Riyadh and a doctorate from Mohammad Ben Saud University in Riyadh. He worked as a teacher in Zarqa between 1975 and 1978. He was a lecturer at the University of Jordan between 1981 and 1989.



Sheikh Abdul Baqi Jammo (Independent)

Zarqa District

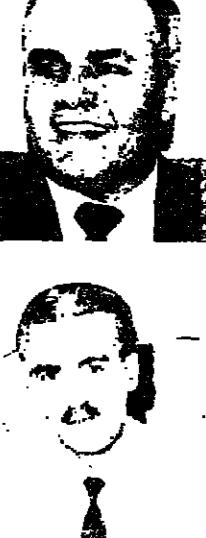
Born in Zarqa in 1922, studied in Zarqa, Sweileh and Salt. He graduated from Azhar University in 1952 and worked as a mosque preacher. He was elected to Parliament several times.



Bassam Haddadin (HASHD)

Zarqa District

Born in Ma'in, south of Madaba, completed his secondary education in Zarqa. He was one of the leaders of the Jordanian Students Movement while studying abroad (1970-76).



Dr. Abdulla Akaleh (IAF)

Tafleah District

Born in Ajma in Tafleah governorate, he attended secondary school in Tulkarem in the West Bank and received a B.A. in management from the University of Jordan in 1975. He got his masters from the University of Southern California (USC) in 1978 and his doctorate in management from USC in 1982. He served as minister of education.



Mohammad Aweidah (IAF)*

Balqa District

Born in Faloujeh in 1947, he obtained a B.A. in Sharia from the University of Jordan in 1969 and M.A. and doctorate degrees from Azhar University in 1973. He worked as a teacher for the Ministry of Education between 1969 and 1976. Since 1970, he worked as a professor of Sharia at the University of Jordan.



Hashem Dabbas (Independent)*

Balqa District

Born in Salt, obtained his B.A. in commerce from Cairo University and masters and doctorate degrees from the U.S. in 1963. He served as director of the Department of Statistics in 1970 and later as Minister of Industry and Trade secretary general until 1980. He became head of the Audit Bureau.

(Continued on page 5)

DISHES FROM THE

KITCHEN

AT THE MARKET, TOO!

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FOCUS on real issue

THE FOCUS on the performance of the Islamic Action Front in Monday's parliamentary elections as the main issue is slightly out of focus since there was more to the 1993 campaign than just to gauge the strength or weakness of any single political party. True the Islamists did worse this time than in 1989, which led to the unnecessary interpretation that the loss meant a decisive blow to their political clout. As a matter of fact, what any political party achieved Monday including the front is perhaps closer to their real strength than what was manifested in the last elections for the Lower House of Parliament.

The unscientific basis upon which the 1989 elections were held contributed to a lopsided show of parliamentary prowess. The previous elections were held without the benefit of political parties with the exception of the Islamists which had capitalised on the fact that they operated the only viable and organised political party in that period. Then there was the issue of the one-person, multiple-votes scheme that characterised the old election law, something that provided multiple windows of opportunities to some candidates to secure a place for themselves in the House, not necessarily commensurate with their popular support. A major correction took place this year when a different piece of legislation was adopted. The real strength of candidates and the political groupings to which they belong could only be tested under the new criteria, even though the new law itself is flawed and needs to be changed by the 12th Parliament.

But this is neither the primary issue nor the principal message filtering out of the elections. Something greater and more profound emerged from the way Jordanians cast their votes in the free and orderly elections. As His Majesty King Hussein commented in his press conference in the wake of the official declaration of the results of the elections, Jordan does not operate on the basis of cooperating with some political currents and the exclusion of others. This country belongs to all Jordanians no matter what their political ideology is.

Jordanians have made their choice and clearly opted for moderation and centrist policies. This choice must be given a chance to vindicate itself in the course of the next four years.

There is a new beginning in the country and how Jordanians and other factors impact on the new situation may very well seal the future of pluralistic democracy in Jordan and elsewhere in the region for many decades to come. Everybody has a stake in the success of the new chapter in Jordan's history because the stakes have wider proportions and implications than the immediate Jordanian theatre. Let's hope that the upcoming weeks and months would pave the way for a successful four years of parliamentary life in the Kingdom.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL DUSTOUR Tuesday said that Jordan achieved success through the parliamentary elections which proved the Jordanians and their country totally oriented towards democracy. The elections were carried out in total freedom and the results reflected the free and fair handling of the process, thanks to the endeavours of the government and the awareness of the public, said the daily. We are today more proud of our country than ever before and take pride in our leader and our people who are keen on enhancing the march of democracy and freedom and respect for human rights, added the paper. The paper said that congratulations should go not only to those who won in the elections and will sit in Parliament for the next four years, but rather to all the Jordanian people who helped make the democratic march a real success in this country. The paper said that thanks to the voters and their real determination to contribute to the success of their country's democratic march the results were so clear and so fair to all sectors and all candidates. With the success of the elections, added the daily, Jordan is being looked on by other Arab countries with more respect and more admiration.

A COLUMNIST in Al Ra'i daily Tuesday said that the Jewish settlers' acts of terrorism directed at Arab people of Palestine are clear indications that the PLO-Israeli deal struck on Sept. 13, was built on sand rather than on solid rock. Saidah Abdu said that the settlers are going on a rampage every day, burning and destroying Arab homes and assaulting Palestinian citizens with help and support from the Israeli armed forces. The writer said that these acts of violence raise a big question mark concerning the possibility of peaceful co-existence between the Palestinian and the Israeli peoples, especially with the continued Jewish settlers living amidst the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Israeli government and the PLO leadership are called on to find a lasting settlement and not a temporary one.

Voter apathy not only reason for 32 per cent abstention

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanians largely lived up to expectations by registering a turnout of 68 per cent in Monday's elections to produce a Parliament dominated by traditionally loyalist tribal leaders and centrist.

Three distinct reasons were seen behind the high turnout:

— Those who were apathetic to the November 1989 elections realised that the turn that Jordan took four years ago towards democratisation is irreversible and, as a result, an awareness that each vote is precious and should not be wasted away.

— Many of the candidates were from medium-sized clans and families who appreciated their own mathematics and reached the conclusion that the one-person, one-vote system favoured candidates with an assured minimum number of votes. Subsequently, many Jordanians were persuaded not only to go through the exercise of registering and collecting voting cards but also to actually exercise their right to vote because of close family or clan links or social ties with the candidate.

— Another reason cited by most observers was the call that His Majesty King Hussein issued Saturday on all voters to exercise their right to vote as an unshirkable national duty.

The call was seen to have

dislodged thousands from their apathy regarding voting, even though they had collected their voting cards, particularly in the traditionally loyalist tribal areas.

On the other hand, reasons for the abstention of the 32 per cent from the voting process included:

— Many families registered the names of all its members included in the family registration book and collected voting cards although some of the voters were not present in the country.

— Many voters were simply not interested in voting although their families did register them as voters and collected their cards.

— Intentional "disappearance" of voting cards done by candidates who sought to preempt their rivals gaining votes. The tactic is mostly based on an assessment of the concerned voters' preference and, in many cases, candidates were accused of simply hiding the cards of those whose votes were not assured for them.

As one election observer put it, it is a "law of elimination" — a vote denied to a rival is a vote gained by me.

The net picture that emerges after adjusting the possible additions and subtractions based on these considerations would indicate that voter apathy could not be directly blamed for the entire 32 per cent abstention.

Figures released by the

Ministry of Interior after polls closed on time at 7 p.m., following 12 hours of voting in the 20 electoral districts, showed that 821,000 of the 1,203 million voters who had collected the voting cards had cast their ballots in the Kingdom's first multi-party elections in nearly four decades.

The total number of registered voters in the Kingdom, from among the 3.2 million population in 1989, was 1.51 million while the total number of eligible voters — all those above the age of 19 — was around 1.8 million before excluding members of the security forces who are not allowed to vote.

The figures for the elections to the 12th Parliament of Jordan could be compared to those of 1989, the Kingdom's first general elections in 22 years:

Total population: four million; total number of Jordanians above the voting age: 1.9 million; registered voters: 1.51 million; voters who collected their voting cards: 1.203 million; final turnout on election day: 821,000.

The nearly 70 per cent turnout proved out the finding of a study conducted early this year by the Centre for Strategic Studies of the University of Jordan.

That poll also found that a majority of voters would vote for candidates seen as capable of delivering services and addressing the infrastructural needs of their constituencies rather than those raising lofty political slogans.

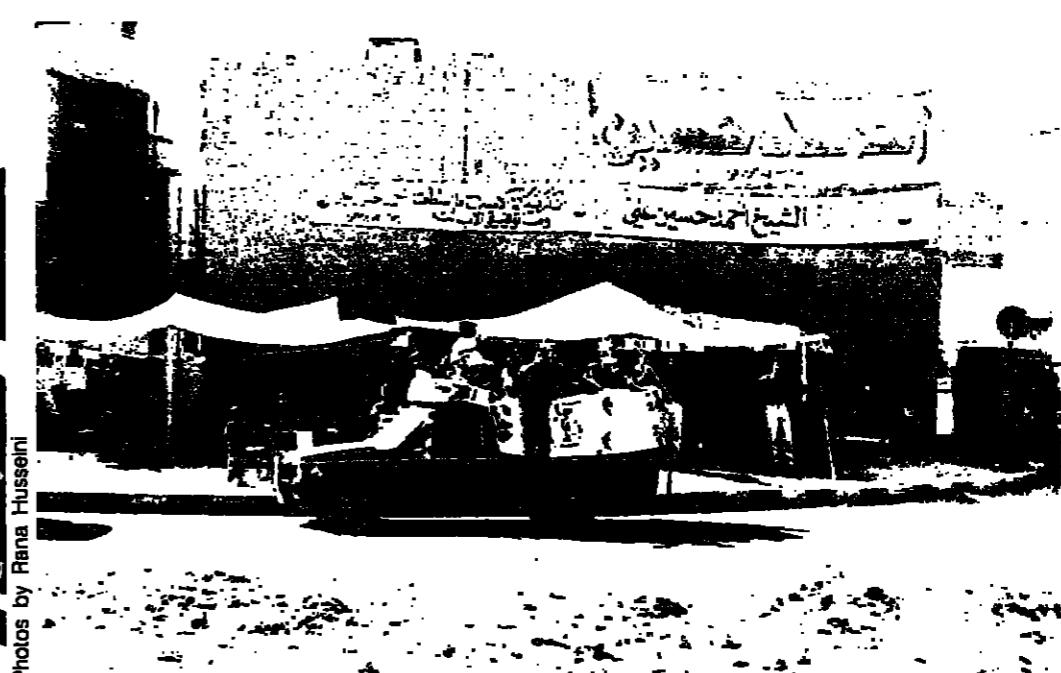
The voting process had a slow start, with a depressing 45 per cent reported by 3 p.m., prompting the King, during a round of the election centres and facilities, to express hope that "those who have not cast their ballots for some reason would move immediately."

Complaints were heard from some voters that they were not allowed to vote since they were registered in more than one voting district. But polling officials later said they were instructed to allow voters with dual registration

to cast their ballots as long as they voted only once.

Earlier, officials had said that 70,000 names appeared in more than one constituency in the final voters list, but that the Ministry of Interior had informed polling officials of the duplication.

A handful of deputies in the 11th Parliament had sought to legislate mandatory voting for all eligible voters, as is the case in several countries. But the move was killed by other legislators who argued that it would be undemocratic since it meant "imposing an obligation" on the voters.



Welcome winds of change are blowing over Jordan

By Albert Mokhiber

Having just flown into Amman Monday night with a delegation from the United States, we were able to witness the historic restoration of free multi-party elections in Amman. I was also able to watch the election results which were updated live all through the night, on Jordan Television.

Many Americans, especially those of us of Arab ancestry, have been watching with a great deal of anticipation the democratic reforms that have begun in Jordan and to varying degrees in other Arab nations. Thus, the multi-party elections held on Monday were not only a major step forward for Jordanians, but for all Arabs. Hopefully, these welcome

winds of change will blow across the region, opening a new era of political rights and opportunities.

Of course, one must be careful not to confuse the mere existence of elections with democracy. Many elections are held in nations which have very little, if any, real democracy. There is no pure definition of what a democracy must be,

and western examples are neither perfect nor exclusive models.

Democracy for the most part is about institutions.

Independent branches of government, citizen groups, a free press, human rights organisations, political and national rights are but a few of the essential organs and guarantees of democratic states. How they evolve and are established is a question for each society to answer.

Ironically, while the Jordanian press impartially reported on the election results, CNN, the omnipresent reminder of America, focused with apparent glee on the "defeat of Muslim fundamentalists" rather than on the victory of Jordanian democracy for all its citizens. Little attention was paid to the hundreds of candidates, dozens of parties, including women and minorities, running for elections.

Not unlike most voters throughout the world, the Jordanian electorate placed more emphasis on local issues than on foreign policy. Rather than just a referendum on the Arab-Israeli peace talks, the voters cast their ballots on issues of economics, jobs,

education and various social issues.

The newly-elected Jordanian

politicians will soon learn what

most elected officials learn,

that campaign promises

which lead to electoral

defeat if not kept. The

finality of public accountability

is perhaps the most sobering of

all democratic realities for

those elected and the most

important recourse for those

who elect. Perhaps our return

trip to Jordan will find these

new and wonderful concerns

shared by more in the region.

The writer is president of the

American-Arab Anti-Discrimi-

nation Committee. He con-

tributed this article to the Jordan Times.



Profiles of parliamentarians

(Continued from page 3)

Abdullah Ensour (Independent)

Balqa District

Born in Salt in 1939, obtained his B.Sc. from the American University of Beirut, a masters from Wayne State University in 1965 and a doctorate in human resources planning from Sorbonne University in Paris. He served as director general of the Budget Department, director of Income Tax Department and in several ministerial posts.



Samir Kawar (Independent)

Balqa District

Born in Salt in 1934, he received his masters degree in agricultural equipment design from Texas University. He worked as an engineer in Deir Alla Agricultural Project and in the phosphate mines in Al Hassa. He became minister of water and irrigation in the government of Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker.



Fawzi Tuaima (Independent)

Balqa District

Born in Fuheis in 1945, he holds a B.A. in arts from the University of Jordan and masters and doctorate degrees in psychology from the United States.



Mansour Ben Tarif (Independent)*

Karak District

Born in Madaba in 1939, obtained a B.A. in agriculture in 1961 from the American University of Beirut (AUB) and an M.A. in economics in 1963 also from AUB. He served with the Agricultural Credit Corporation from 1963 until 1966, then as deputy director of the corporation until 1982. He served at the Ministry of Post and Communications.



Ahmad Kasasbeh (IAF)*

Karak District

Born in Karak in 1944, he obtained a B.A. in law from Beirut Arab University and worked in the Ports Corporation and the Railway Corporation.



Jamal Sarairah (Independent)

Karak District

Born in Al Hashemieh, near Karak in 1954, he finished his schooling in Karak in 1971 and obtained his B.A. from Kuwait University in 1976; he worked for ARAMCO from 1980 until 1983, and the Tapline Company until 1989. He served as minister of post and communications in the governments of Mudar Badran and Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker.



Awad Khleifat (Independent)*

Ma'an District

Born in Wadi Mousa in 1945, he obtained a B.A. in history from the University of Jordan in 1967, and a doctorate from London University in 1973. He worked as chairman of the University of Jordan's History Department before becoming Yarmouk University vice president and later Muta University President and minister of youth. He became minister of higher education in the government of Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker in 1991.



Abdul Karim Al Kabariti (Independent)

Ma'an District

Born in Amman in 1949, he finished school there and studied geological engineering at the American University of Beirut. He obtained a B.A. from St. Edwards University in Texas, U.S., and served in several private sector firms. He became minister of labour in the government of Mudar Badran in 1989 and in 1990.



Abdul Karim Al Dughmi (Independent)

Mafrq District

Born in Mafrq in 1955, he completed his schooling in 1973, and obtained a B.A. in law in 1977. He worked as a lawyer since his graduation and became minister of labour in the government of Mudar Badran in 1989.



Abdullah Akhu Irsheideh (Independent)*

Mafraq District

Born in Rahab, near Mafrq in 1929, finished his secondary schooling in Amman and obtained a B.A. in law from Damascus University. He served in several administrative posts between 1965 and 1986 and became district governor at the Ministry of Interior in 1968. He served in 1978 as a member of the National Consultative Council.



Saad Hayel Al Srour (Independent)

Northern Bedouins

Born in 1947, he obtained his B.A. in civil engineering from Riyadh University in 1970, and worked for Amman Municipality and in several Saudi Arabian companies until 1981. He became a member of the National Consultative Council. He served as minister of water and irrigation in the Mudar Badran government of 1989 and as minister of public works and housing in the Taha Al Maan government of 1991, and later in the 1991 government of Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker.



Issues will change in House

(Continued from page 1)

with in facing a House where 23 seats were filled by the Brotherhood, 10 by its supporters and many others by deputies who were courted by it are expected to be replaced by having to face "independent deputies" with different priorities and con-

cerns. "I think the coming House will be very lively," said one observer. With so many new faces and new priorities, observers believe the House will be as "colourful" as its predecessor. Only the issues will undergo change, they say.

Breakdown of parties in new Parliament

The Islamic Action Front

Abdul Aziz Jabr (Amman's First District)
Abdul Munem Abu Zani (Amman's Second District)
Hamzeh Mansour (Second District)
Ibrahim Zeid Keilani (Amman's Third District)
Hamman Saeed (Amman's Fifth District)
Ahmad Kasasbeh (Karak)
Suleiman Al Saad Rimoni (Jerash)
Daifallah Al Momani (Ajloun)
Mohammad Oweidi (Balqa)
Badi Riazi (Ma'an, Aqaba)
Bassam Oumoush (Zarqa)
Mohammad Al Haj (Zarqa)
Deeb Anis (Zarqa)
Abdullah Akaih (Tafleeh)
Ahmad Kofahi (Irbid)
Abdul Rahim Akour (Irbid)

Independent Islamists

Deeb Hattab (First District)
Abdul Majid Aqtash (Amman's Sixth District, Madaba)
Abdul Razzaq Tbeishat (Irbid)
Jamal Sarairah (Karak)
Mahmoud Hweimeh (Karak)

Leftists

Bassam Haddadin, Jordan People's Democratic Party (Hashd) (Zarqa, Christian seat)
Khalil Haddadin, the Jordanian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party (pro-Iraq) (Third District, Christian seat)
Abdul Hafez Shekhanbeh (independent leftist) (Sixth District)
Abdul Karim Dughmi (independent leftist) (Mafrq)
Mohammad Dawoudieh (independent pan-Arab leftist) (Tafleeh)
Sanir Habashneh (independent pan-Arab leftist) (Karak)
Mustafah Shneikat (the Jordanian Socialist Democratic Party) (Balqa)

Centrist parties

Abdul Hadi Al Majali ('Ahd Party) (Karak)
Hammad Abu Jamous (Al Mustaqbal Party) (First District)
Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh (Al Yaqathen Party) (Irbid)
The rest are independents

IAF's 'poor' showing due to many factors

(Continued from page 1)

message which tended to address the larger than daily life concerns of the common citizen.

Second, which is actually what hurt the front most, is the power struggle between its prominent personalities, and between its moderates and hawks, which affected their campaign strategy at its inception and forced it to field more candidates than it could realistically support in the different districts, the analysts said.

Third, the Islamists lost ground by its sluggish start in the election campaign. The front was expecting the government to postpone elections until after the Palestinians have held their own elections for the legislative council in the occupied territories. The front, therefore, lost valuable time in preparing better for the campaign, just like other political groups in the country did, according to the analysts.

Drawing up their candidates' list on the assumption that the elections would be postponed, the IAF tried to pacify all the conflicting forces within it by naming as many candidates as possible. When the King announced that the elections were to be held on time, the front simply could not withdraw its list, which also damaged its chances.

The high number of candidates reflected especially negatively in areas where the voting strength of the front's constituents alone could not guarantee their success. In these areas, the front had to depend on the added weight of the candidates' tribal base or voter constituency, a policy that sometimes backfired.

The front failed, analysts also believe, in estimating the

"outside votes" that their candidates could win in districts where strong tribal sentiments largely determined the results in the elections.

This was especially evident in the Balqa district where Dr. Arabiyat did not receive strong support even from his own big family "because he became a symbol for the front and not the Arabiyats."

This was also the case in Amman's Fifth District, usually identified as an Islamists' stronghold, where Mr. Abu Fares lost to a fellow IAF candidate and three strong tribal-based candidates. His dependence on a "Palestinian" base did not work, because, according to sources in that district, "Jordanians of Palestinian origin placed their weight behind a tribal candidate who

they felt was closer to them than Mr. Abu Fares."

Some analysts believe that this pattern of finding alternatives to Islamic deputies, whether in tribal areas or Palestinian-dominated areas, was also an "indication of emerging social powers" which want to find their place in the political scene alongside the Islamists.

The analysts point to the Balqa camp, an area that holds three distinctly different groups, as an example of the new mood among constituents.

"The Balqa refugee camp, which used to be a vote bank for the Salt residents, elected its own two deputies — one of them a hardline Islamist — to represent its interests," an analyst observed. In that same district, the Jordan Valley, which also usually voted

in support of the city candidates, "chose its own deputy to Parliament."

"The Islamists can no longer bank on the support of conservatives outside its ranks," the analyst said.

Parallel to these different forces, and perhaps another catalyst that undermined the front's strength, was the growing belief among voters that the front "is a political body" that can be legitimately challenged. "People and politicians no longer feared their 'religious' power after four years in Parliament and even joining a coalition with one government," one observer said. "Before 1989, the Brotherhood was considered a sacred cow by many. But after watching their performance in Parliament, (the Islamists) looked just like any other political parties."

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Dominio del español equivalente al de un nativo.
Experiencia de enseñanza del español como lengua extranjera (mínimo de 300 horas lectivas, para el caso de licenciados en Filología).

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Cursos impartidos sobre didáctica de lenguas.
Cursos de formación en didáctica de lenguas.
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World oil prices retreat to lowest since Gulf war

LONDON (R) — World oil prices tumbled again Tuesday to their lowest since the 1991 Gulf war.

They extended a decline that has taken them down almost 25 per cent this year, in a market amply supplied and haunted by none of the usual fears of a supply disruption in the Middle East or Russia.

London December futures for the world benchmark Brent Blend of crude oil fell to \$15.40 per barrel, the lowest since June 1990.

The concerns about the global economy that have undermined world share values may also be hitting the oil price.

Weak economic activity signals poor petroleum demand. Demand, in fact, has this year declined for the first time in a decade.

Latest data suggests that the

12 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are broadly adhering to new production increases.

Iran has also suggested a possible new output cut by OPEC itself when it next meets, in Vienna in two weeks' time.

Mehdi Varzi, a leading analyst who follows oil for Kleinwort Benson Securities, thinks an OPEC output cut may be needed to change the psychology of a well-supplied market that doesn't fear any immediate shortage of oil.

"The market is saying it can buy oil whenever it wants. So people will attack the price. That is the tendency when there is now news in a commodity market. You have to change the psychology. That is what OPEC ministers must address," Mr. Varzi said.

including Oman and Norway did, in the 1980s, either cut output or delay production increases.

Excess from them weighs heavily on the whole pricing structure because a North Sea crude, Brent Blend, is the marker on which contract terms worldwide are aligned.

OPEC delegation sources said Tuesday that OPEC was considering an appeal to non-OPEC producers to curb output and help it defend prices — now scarcely better in real terms than before the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

OPEC despairs of getting the free-marketeering British Conservative government to play a role. But some others

Government panel says excessive regulations hurting Japan

TOKYO (AP) — A government advisory panel said Monday that Japan must eliminate excessive regulations that reduce business opportunities and push up consumer prices.

Recommendations submitted to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa included ending Japan's ban on rice imports, but a government spokesman said the administration had no immediate plans to do so. Japan has insisted it needs to maintain self-sufficiency in its staple good.

An easing of Japanese regulations long has been sought by its trading partners, who consider them a barrier to entry in the Japanese market and part of the reason for their big deficits in trade with Japan.

In an interim report, the advisory group for economic restructuring, headed by business leader Gaiishi Hiraiwa, said that easing regulations

would create more business opportunities and jobs, give consumers greater choice in goods and services, and reduce the steep price differences between Japan and other countries.

"I'm grateful that the report is nicely done," said Mr. Hosokawa, who made deregulation a key pledge after his coalition government took power in August, ending 38 years of rule by the scandal-plagued Liberal Democratic Party.

Mr. Hosokawa said his government will start studying the recommendations as soon as it finishes another major task — legislation intended to stop political corruption. He said the government will develop five-year deregulation plans by early 1995.

The panel, set up in September, is to issue its final report in December.

The interim report urged

and end "as soon as possible" to a list of about 500 regulations it said controlled the demand and supply of goods in Japan by limiting market access, investment, import expansion and price flexibility.

It cited regulations governing electricity and gas charges, production and sale of alcoholic beverages, and transport fares.

It also called for easing regulations in the finance, securities and insurance markets.

The panel urged reducing to a minimum regulations imposed to protect safety and the environment.

The report said no "sanctuary" should be allowed in the attack on regulations, although some changes would require more time than others.

Mr. Hiraiwa, the panel's head, told a news conference that rice imports "also should be free in principle."

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has abolished export licences and pricing committees for a range of farm products to boost exports in one of its most promising sectors, Cairo newspapers reported Tuesday.

Egypt's agricultural exports, worth \$83 million in the first half of 1993, as a major growth area. The

Harvard Business School revamps MBA programme

BOSTON (AP) — Harvard Business School, one of the most illustrious names in management education, has joined a national movement to discard old ways of training future executives.

Under a new curriculum revealed Monday, students beginning their studies for a master's degree in business administration would focus less on specific disciplines and more on combining skills to solve problems.

For instance, instead of schools in finance and marketing, first-year MBA students would take more general courses such as "managing products and services" and "leading people and organisations."

Students would often work together in teams to solve business problems, the school said.

The proposal, which follows more than a year of internal review, was given to faculty Oct. 29, but remained confidential until this week. The faculty must still approve the changes.

"We think the needs of organisations in the future, and consequently the needs of our students to help lead those organisations, change as the world becomes more global

and rapidly moving," said Walter Salmon, an associate dean of the school.

"Furthermore, we think there will be an increased need for both individual leadership and teamwork among senior managers in the future, and we want to anticipate those needs," he said.

The Harvard proposal echoes changes occurring at schools around the country, as business leaders question the relevance of the traditional MBA programme.

In recent years, schools such as the University of Michigan, Duke University and the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania have retooled their curriculums.

"I think we have a business world that is changing very rapidly," said Milton Blood, managing director for the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business, which accredits business schools. "The schools are recognising the need to rethink what they're doing, how they're preparing students."

"The problems that graduates face don't come to them as packaged academic disciplines," he added. "Students must be able to confront problems across disciplines."

The State Council order demanded "a strict implementation of the relevant financial and foreign exchange regulations" and said companies who had

China's cabinet orders halt to buying of overseas companies

BEIJING (R) — China has ordered a temporary halt to overseas buying sprees by its companies in an apparent attempt to stem capital flight.

The State Council, China's cabinet, has demanded an immediate, temporary stop to domestic companies and Chinese invested companies overseas (including companies controlled by Chinese capital) investing to acquire interests in overseas companies, the official International Economic and Trade News reported in its latest edition.

The newspaper, received in Beijing Monday, said any exceptions would have to be approved by the cabinet.

Economists said the move was a clear attempt to control the vast sums of money that have moved abroad in the liberal atmosphere that has come with China's economic reforms.

"There has been a lot of money bleeding out of the country," said a Western diplomat who watches the economy. "It's a sign they're starting to get worried about it."

The newspaper did not give a date for the order and officials declined to comment immediately on the story.

The State Council order demanded "a strict implementation of the relevant financial and foreign exchange regulations" and said companies who had

used precious foreign exchange to buy stock overseas were responsible for repaying the state.

China's central government used to keep strict control over all aspects of the economy but its power has been severely weakened by the economic reforms of the past several years, which set off annual growth of 13 per cent.

Worried that the economy was sliding out of control, the government has tried since June to control the worst excesses of the new system, cracking down on unapproved investments and corruption.

Capital flight is a particular worry for China's leaders, who for years have carefully built the country's foreign exchange reserves on the back of the booming export machine in south China. This year, however, China is running its first trade deficit for four years.

There are no precise figures for the amount of money that has slipped out of the country but it is clearly immense. For example, China is probably the biggest foreign investor in Hong Kong these days.

Many large, government-controlled companies have made legitimate overseas investments.

Economic analysts believe the new regulations will not be maintained and would send the economy spinning madly out of control.

Then they worried that the government, fearful of an inflation that was exceeding 20 per cent year in cities, would slam on the brakes and bring growth to an abrupt halt.

For months, economists

have worried that the rapid pace of China's growth — 13.5 per cent this year after 12.8 per cent last year — could not be maintained and would send the economy spinning madly out of control.

Then they worried that the government, fearful of an inflation that was exceeding 20 per cent year in cities, would slam on the brakes and bring growth to an abrupt halt.

Egypt frees farm exports

fertile Nile Valley can produce three crops a year and Egypt's agricultural potential is slowly being unleashed after decades of central planning and pricing policies.

Fresh Egyptian produce has penetrated Gulf Arab markets but so far has had only limited success in the huge European Community market where Egyptian exporters have found it difficult to meet fertiliser and packaging requirements.

Egyptian economists identify Egypt's agricultural exports, worth \$83 million in the first half of 1993, as a major growth area. The

consignment of produce. The committee could also set the price.

Al Akhbar newspaper said a cabinet meeting Monday agreed to market for export an expected surplus of rice which could reach 1.8 million tonnes.

Ahmed Radwan, minister for cabinet affairs, said Egypt's annual consumption was about 2.2 million tonnes while the crop this year was expected to reach four million tonnes.

Egypt last year exported 130,000 tonnes of rice, worth about \$15 million.

French senate approves experimental 32-hour week

The shorter work week would carry in eight per cent pay cut and would have to be applied flexibly with working hours calculated on an annualised basis.

Its adoption showed how desperately France's centre-right coalition is searching for inexorably rising jobless queues.

It also illustrated that even under a conservative government, most French politicians still look to the state, rather than the market, to solve the problem of unemployment, which hit 11.8 per cent in September.

Conservative Gaullist Labour Minister Michel Giraud accepted the amendment on condition a four-day

week was not paid at the same rate as the current five-day, 39-hour week.

It was an illusion to believe that reducing working hours would solve the problem of unemployment, he said.

"The four-day week is not in the government's bill. But let me say clearly that the government is prepared to encourage all reasonable innovations," Mr. Giraud told the senate last week.

While Chancellor Helmut Kohl is telling Germans they must work more and retire later to pull the economy out of recession, French leaders are looking in the opposite direction to share available work between the haves and

the have-nots.

Advocates see "work sharing" as a potential radical cure for unemployment, while critics call it a rosy road to perdition.

Several firms are already running voluntary four-day-week experiments in France, including U.S. computer firms Hewlett Packard and Digital Equipment, in most cases to avoid redundancies rather than create additional jobs.

Politicians and trade unions differ widely over the terms for shorter working hours.

The opposition socialist and communist parties rejected the senate amendment, saying it would force companies to cut wages to obtain state support.

The left and trade unions advocate a step-by-step reduction in hours for all workers, with those earning 10,000-12,000 francs (\$1,800-\$2,000) a month or less spared pay cuts.

A handful of progressive industrialists, such as Antoine Riboud, chairman of food giant BSN, argue it is possible to cut working hours without a proportionate drop in wages.

They calculate there would be considerable savings to public coffers if the jobless were working, paying taxes and making social security and pension fund contributions.

They argue, makes it economic sense for the state and social security funds to co-finance shorter working hours by reducing payroll deductions to encourage extra job creation.

Critics of the idea, of whom the most virulent is economic liberal Small Business Minister Alain Madelin, say France's annual experience under socialist rule in the 1980s proved neither a 39-hour work-week for a fifth week of annual holiday — both with full pay — created more jobs.

Writing in the conservative Le Figaro, Mr. Madelin called the 32-hour week "a stupid bright idea", noting that the major industrialised countries with the lowest unemployment rates — the United States and Japan — have the longest working hours.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 10, 1993

By Thomas S. Pearson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES:

This is one of those days when you have the ability to reduce whatever plans have been in your mind to a workable success and to wind up what you want to do that is artistic and cultural...

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19)

An obligation regarding a friend early keeps you from pioneering in the new lines of activity that are so important to you but that soon lifts.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20)

A problem between a bigwig and an outside associate can keep you from carefully planning a new campaign of action to gain your aims but persevere.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21)

New acquaintances that are on the horizon can be very good for you but it will be necessary for you to handle work interests from an unusual stance first.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21)

Consider well you worldly position early while arranging some engagements of a recreational nature in the future and then consult with an expert.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21)

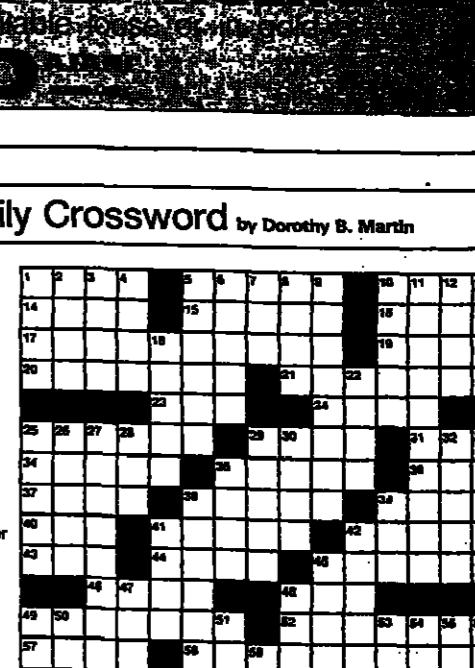
Many advanced courses of action can aid to your development and progress and don't allow friction between family and an outsider to negate this opportunity.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22)

Consider what you can best do to have a better method and formula for attending to whatever promises you have.

THE Daily Crossword

by Dorothy B. Martin



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved

Answers to the crossword puzzle from yesterday are provided. The text includes definitions for various words like 'GALLA', 'OTARIO', 'APPEAL', 'TEAPOT', 'DOME', 'FILM', 'EXPTEL', 'INERT', 'TIRE', 'CLOKED', 'AMBER', 'MEND', 'ISLAND', 'EPIC', 'BEHEAD', 'ASPI', 'ANGLED', 'ORIENTED', 'SHELF', 'FILMEN', 'DINA', 'TAILED', 'WURK', 'KETTLE', 'FORGE', 'ALIEN', 'YAHAD', 'FEST', 'YEARNS', 'VIRAS', 'SPEAK', 'REPEATEDLY', 'PAST', 'FAMILY', 'GIFT', 'IC', 'SPORTS', 'GO', and 'NEVERNEVER'.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Proposed Russian constitution gives new freedoms, prohibits abuses

MOSCOW (AP) — Russians got their first look Tuesday at President Boris Yeltsin's proposed new constitution, which guarantees them new freedoms and prohibits many Soviet-era abuses.

Mr. Yeltsin approved the draft constitution Monday. The document, which allows him to serve out his five-year term until 1996 and strengthens the presidency, is to go before voters next month.

If approved, the new charter would replace Russia's last constitution adopted in 1977 under former Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in an era when the Communist Party was the country's supreme authority.

The old constitution, which is still in force, also guaranteed Russians many freedoms, but in practice citizens' rights were constantly violated by the KGB, the state, the government and even the medical system.

Newspapers were busy type-setting the 66-page document, which first appeared on the TASS news agency. Most newspapers will not be

able to publish the document until Wednesday.

The new constitution codifies much of what the now disbanded legislature of Mr. Yeltsin had done by amendment or decree, such as ensuring the right to buy and sell land.

But the new constitution for the first time in clear language and sometimes in great detail outlines the rights and obligations of Russia's 149 million citizens.

Some of the new constitution's more than 137 separate articles aim to do away with the pervasive secrecy that characterised the Soviet system and to guard against intrusions by security organisations.

Article 31 states that "everyone has the right to secret correspondence, telephone calls, postal, telegraphic and other communications."

Under Soviet rule, the KGB fingered many letters between Russians and overseas correspondents as well as systematically monitoring all forms of communications by dissidents.

Russians are now guaranteed the right to travel abroad and freedom of movement within their own country. But

authorities in many big cities still impose tight residence restrictions that date back to Soviet times.

The new constitution seeks to prevent the Soviet practice of locking up prisoners in mental hospitals and giving them debilitating by prohibiting any form of medical or scientific experiments without consent.

Although Mr. Yeltsin's proposed constitution gives Russians new freedoms, it also gives him great powers, not all of which have been clearly defined and which can be used to limit citizens' rights.

The president has the power to introduce a state of emergency and temporarily cut back on civil freedoms under federal laws which have yet to be drafted.

Under the new constitution, the president can issue decrees, which have the power of law but do not have to be approved by parliament.

Mr. Yeltsin has issued hundreds of decrees, which form the backbone of his reforms but some also have been used against his opponents.



KID BREAKS RECORD: Nine-year-old Agustin Ortiz, pilot his family-owned single-engine plane. Ortiz broke a record on Oct. 28 for being the youngest pilot to fly a plane solo. The previous record belonged to an 11-year-old U.S. boy (AFP photo)

Georgia, Abkhazia troops exchange fire

MOSCOW (AP) — Georgian and Abkhazian troops exchanged fire during the night near a bridge spanning the Inguri River which defines the border between the breakaway Republic of Abkhazia and Georgia, Interfax News Agency reported Tuesday.

It was the first report of clashes between Georgian and Abkhazian troops since late September after Abkhazian forces took control of their capital, Sukhumi, marking the end of a 14-month war that cost more than 3,000 lives.

Abkhazian leader Vladislav Ardzinba, quoted by Interfax, said on local television that Abkhazian forces "will not permit fresh aggression by Georgian troops on Abkhazian territory."

The report, quoting the Abkhazian Defence Ministry, said Georgian forces had taken up positions along the border late Sunday a day after taking control of the western Georgian city of Zugdidi.

It said these actions were "part of a plan for a new attack by Georgian forces on Abkhazian territory."

Zugdidi was the last stronghold of rebel forces loyal to the ousted president, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, and press re-

ports Monday said he and about 1,000 of his troops had fled to the Abkhazian city of Gali about 12 kilometres north of Zugdidi.

At a news conference in Zugdidi Sunday, Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze said Georgia would retake Abkhazia either through political negotiations or by use of military force.

Mr. Shevardnadze meanwhile held secret talks Tuesday in Zugdidi with Admiral Eduard Balzin, the commander of the Russian-Ukrainian Black Sea Fleet, Interfax reported, giving no further details.

S. African government, ANC meet separately to ponder final proposals

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — President F.W. de Klerk's government and the ANC met separately Tuesday to decide what to do if the conservative Freedom Alliance persists in its refusal to endorse South Africa's democracy process.

"We have reached a point when some formal decisions have to be made on how to move forward," government spokesman Richard Carter told AFP.

He would not disclose the agenda for the extraordinary cabinet meeting, but said "it is safe to assume that they will discuss the Freedom Alliance," as well as formulate the government's final position on key constitution issues.

The African National Congress (ANC) decision-making National Executive Council went into a huddle and an ANC spokesman said it was likely they too would discuss the alliance.

The situation remained deadlocked after the government failed late Monday after a series of meetings to entice the alliance back to the democracy talks, which are scheduled to be wrapped up by the weekend.

Democracy negotiators are putting the final touches to South Africa's new constitutional blueprint, but hopes are fading that the alliance will rejoin them to have a say in its drafting.

Monday's meetings came af-

ter a series of bilateral talks between the government and the alliance during the past two weeks — including an intensive three-day secret session.

The South African Press Association said the government would debate the issues with the ANC in further bilaterals in order to ensure agreement by Thursday or Friday.

The alliance was formed on Oct. 7 by the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), the Ciskei and Bophuthatswana black homelands and white right-wing groups after they withdrew from the multi-party talks in July to press their demands for strong a federalist state and a separate white homeland.

But ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus ruled out that his organisation would make any more concessions to the hard-line alliance.

"The ANC has already said that there will not be any further compromises on regionalism," he told AFP.

In final concessions to the alliance in the past two weeks, the government and the ANC agreed to increased powers for the regions — a big policy shift for the basically centrist ANC — and have indicated they will go no further.

The Star newspaper reported Monday that the ANC and the government, the two main players at the negotiations, had decided to press ahead with the democratisa-

tion process with or without the alliance.

In a hardline speech at the weekend, ANC President Nelson Mandela vowed the election would go ahead on April 27 as scheduled — if need be without the white right wing and its black surrogates."

Mr. Mandela said the ANC had made enough concessions on federalism in negotiations and was not prepared to make any more.

IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, a key player in the alliance, meanwhile left for an overseas trip with his two senior negotiators last week and is only due back Thursday.

Democracy negotiators said Monday that they were still aiming for a Thursday evening deadline to complete the interim constitution, but have said that talks could be extended until Saturday to finalise any "outstanding matters."

European Community (EC) foreign ministers decided to send a dozen observers to South Africa's first multi-racial general election.

The observers will be drawn from EC staff and representatives of the 12 Communist member states.

The ministers, meeting here late Monday, also said remaining EC sanctions against Pretoria would be lifted once the Transitional Executive Council was functioning there.

The sanctions concern nuclear supplies and "sensitive" police equipment.

Thousands of U.S. babies abandoned at birth

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thousands of babies across the United States have been abandoned in their hospital cribs by parents unwilling or unable to take them home. They are the tiniest victims of crack-cocaine, poverty, homelessness and AIDS. They are one of the reasons why the number of American children in foster care is nearing half a million. Researchers counted 22,000 abandoned infants and "boarder babies" in U.S. hospitals in 1991, according to a draft report from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The study defines boarder babies as infants, under the age of 12 months, who remain in the hospital beyond the time when they are medically ready to be discharged. Obtained by the Associated Press, the report is the first national survey on boarder babies. The researchers said their numbers probably underestimate the problem. At Howard University Hospital in Washington, volunteers rock and feed and bathe the babies, nurses bring them clothes and toys. But as long as the babies are in a legal limbo, while social workers struggle to find them a home or a family, they cannot leave the hospital.

Court saves girl from arranged marriage

NANTES, France (AP) — A court Monday, in what is thought to be a unique ruling, reversed an expulsion order for a Moroccan woman who came to France illegally to escape an arranged marriage with an older man. The court ruled that the expulsion would "lead to exceptionally grave consequences" for Saida Zemmou. Ms. Zemmou, 25, has said she would risk serious threats should she return to her family home in a village near Meknes. The young woman came to France in 1988 with the help of her aunt living in Nantes to escape a marriage arranged by her father to a 50-year-old man who had one wife already. For four years, she lived clandestinely. In 1992, when she tried to correct her situation, she was confronted with refusals from officials of the Loire-Atlantique region, who ordered her expelled on Nov. 2. Her lawyers contend that sending the young woman back to her home would violate the European Convention on Human Rights which states that no one can be "submitted to torture or... degrading treatment." The stipulation is usually used in political or ethnic cases. Lawyers argued that Ms. Zemmou, who received only limited schooling in Morocco, risked the wrath of her father if she returned. Her father's honour would be disgraced by her flight to France, under traditional customs.

Elvis sighted in miniature

NEW YORK (AP) — Elvis may not be living, but he's still a doll. The beloved singer is back — somewhat miniaturised — in a series of dolls depicting various stages of his legendary career. There's teen idol Elvis, decked in his Beale Street checked jacket, and military Elvis, resplendent in an army uniform (complete with authentic ribbons and crew cut). Sure to be a hit is Jailhouse Rock Elvis. Another shows him wearing the white rhinestone suit he made famous. Others feature the black leather or gold lame stage apparel he loved too. The first three limited edition Hasbro Dolls go on sale on Jan. 8 — Elvis' birthday — and the next three on Aug. 16 — the day he died. The 12-inch (30-centimetre) vinyl dolls were unveiled Monday at the company's Manhattan showroom. They're described as "fully-posable, authentically detailed." At \$50 a pop, the toymaker sees the dolls going primarily to collectors. "Most people, I imagine, won't even take it out of the box," said Larry Bernstein, president of Hasbro's toy division. There have been several Elvis dolls, the most recent was the 1983 World Doll Version. But Hasbro is hoping its attention to detail — like the 232 tiny rhinestone stars pasted on the Aloha From Hawaii Elvis' suit — will make its doll a superstar. One stage of the singer's career is noticeably missing: Elvis' fat period. "There's no point in doing that," said Jack Soden, chief executive of Elvis Presley Enterprises. "You don't see any pictures of a fat Liz Taylor promoting perfume, do you?"

U.S.-China summit to help restore 'normal' ties

BEIJING (Agencies) — Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said Tuesday an upcoming Sino-U.S. summit would return ties to a "track of normal development," but rejected any U.S. conditions on trade.

Mr. Qian said that Chinese President Jiang Zemin would not negotiate when meeting U.S. President Bill Clinton in Seattle, where an Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum meeting opens next week.

Instead, the meeting would help restore damaged relations, he said.

"The meeting... will enable the Sino-U.S. relations to enter a new phase and to embark on the track of normal development," he said.

This would allow the two sides "to move beyond the present specific differences and contradictions and to take a strategic view of the Sino-U.S. relations in the broad picture and from a long-term perspective," he added.

But the foreign minister remained firm on China's position that any U.S. conditions on renewal of its most-favoured-nation (MFN) trade status were unfair and accused Washington of failing to give up cold war pressure tactics.

"Trade is trade," he said, warning that if MFN was made conditional in progress in the areas of human rights, arms sales and trade — as Mr. Clinton has warned — "then it would be hard to maintain

economic and trade relations." Nevertheless, Mr. Qian said he did not expect the issue to be resolved at Seattle.

On the question of human rights, Mr. Qian said that unlike the United States, China stressed the "obligations and duties of the individual to society" and "it would be impossible for China, with 1.17 billion people, not to take this point of view."

China will never transfer to other countries weapons of mass destruction," he said, adding that Beijing hoped for an acceleration of talks on introducing a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing.

Mr. Qian will attend the APEC ministerial meeting in Seattle. Before that, he will deliver a speech at the Los Angeles World Affairs Council.

Mr. Qian urged the world community Tuesday to be patient with North Korea, saying that pressure on Pyongyang might not bring results.

"We believe as long as the relevant parties have patience, dialogue will bring about some outcome."

Mr. Clinton warned Sunday that North Korea cannot be allowed to develop a nuclear weapon and declared that any attack by the North on South Korea would be viewed as an attack on the United States.

Mr. Clinton said in his dealings with North Korea, Washington has "worked with the Chinese, who, despite our other differences, have helped us to try to work through this."

Beijing is Pyongyang's last major ally, although now that China has established diplomatic relations with South Korea, ties are not as close as they once were.

Despite warnings from the U.S. that it could face international sanctions, North Korea has refused to open its most sensitive facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency and resolve fears that it is trying to develop a nuclear bomb.

China has long opposed the use of sanctions against Pyongyang.

Mr. Qian said China and Russia are not discussing arms sales during this week's visit by Russian Defence Minister Pavel Grachev.

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Graf reaches second round in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Steffi Graf, returning to competition after foot surgery five weeks ago, reached the second round of the Virginia Slims of Philadelphia by defeating Debbie Graham 6-2, 6-0, Monday night.

"I felt very good tonight and felt no effects from the layoff," the German star said. "I feel that I'm fully recovered."

Graf, displaying mobility on the court and applying pressure with her attacking game, led 4-2 in the first set before reeling off eight straight games to end the 50-minute match.

"I wasn't used to it, and it was a difficult time for me," Graf said of her recovery. "I wanted to get back to action."

The world's No. 1 female player said she had been in considerable pain from bone chips in her right foot but now she has no pain whatsoever.

She will next play Pam Shriver, who rallied to a 3-6, 6-4, 6-4 victory over Brenda Schultz. Shriver had broken for a 5-4 lead in the third set when Schultz, a hard server, followed a double-fault with a missed volley when close to a net.

In another first-round match, No. 2 seed Conchita Martinez advanced to the second round when Ginger

Helgeson retired because of a stomach virus. Helgeson became ill and gave up the Martinez, leading 6-4, 3-1.

Amy Frazier won the opening match of the tournament with a 6-3, 6-2 victory over Gigi Fernandez. Fernandez lost on the third match point with two successive double-faults.

No. 9 Natalia Zvereva overcame the late charge of wild card Ann Miller 6-1, 7-6 (7-4). Miller tied the second set 6-6, but three wide drives cost her the tiebreaker.

Marianne Werdel prevailed over qualifier Tami Whittlinger 5-7, 6-3, 7-6 (9-7) after 2 hours. 20 minutes of fierce hitting. Ann Henriksson defeated qualifier Petra Begarov 6-3, 6-4, and Lisa Raymond defeated qualifier Chanda Rubin 6-4, 6-0.

Raymond, the former NCAA champion from the University of Florida, is a local favorite from Wayne, Pa. She reeled off eight straight games from 4-4 in the first set. She will meet Martinez in the second round.

Germany's Anke Huber became the third top-10 player to drop out of the \$750,000 women's tennis tournament as play began here Monday.

Huber, ranked 10th, joins



Steffi Graf

second-ranked Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain and ninth-ranked Jennifer Capriati of the United States on the sidelines. Magdalena Maleeva,

the Bulgarian rated 14th in the world, is ill and also out. The event is a tune-up for next week's \$3.5 million championship in New York.

Bulls rebound to rout Hawks

CHICAGO (Agencies) — The Chicago Bulls, playing without retired superstar Michael Jordan and injured all-star Scottie Pippen, rebounded from humiliating defeat in their home opener to crush the Atlanta Hawks 106-80 Monday.

B.J. Armstrong had 23 points to lead Chicago and Pete Myers — Jordan's little-known replacement in the starting lineup — chipped in 15, including a 3-pointer from beyond midcourt as the first half ended.

Myers also had seven assists for the Bulls, who were coming off an embarrassing 95-71 loss to Miami Saturday — the night they received their NBA championship rings.

Myers' 3-pointer capped Chicago's comeback from a 10-point deficit to tie the score 44-44.

Chicago broke the game open with a 19-9 run to start the second half and were up 72-59 after three quarters.

They led by as many as 30 points at 97-67 with four minutes remaining.

The Bulls were playing their first game without Pippen, who was placed on injured reserve with tendinitis in his right ankle. They lost coach Phil Jackson in the second quarter when

he was ejected for arguing with the officials.

Dominique Wilkins led the Hawks with 17 points.

At Utah, Ricky Pierce's jumper from the foul line with 11 seconds remaining lifted the Seattle SuperSonics to a 101-100 win over the Jazz in a game that featured 29 lead changes.

The see-saw battle was tight all the way. The game was tied 32-32 after the first quarter and 55-55 at the half, while Seattle nursed a one-point lead at 77-76 heading into the fourth quarter.

Utah had a chance to win the game with the clock winding down, but Karl Malone's running jump from the left wing was blocked by Michael Cage. Jeff Malone picked up the loose ball and heaved up a desperation shot at the buzzer that bounced off the back of the rim.

Karl Malone had given the Jazz a 100-99 lead with 27 seconds left on a long jumper just inside 3-point range.

Sam Perkins led the Sonics with 18 points, while Pierce, slowed by a sprained ankle, finished with 16.

Karl Malone topped Utah with 22 points. Tom Chambers added 17 and Jeff Malone had 15.

In Boston, Sherman Douglas led seven players in double figures with 19 points as the Celtics held off a late Milwaukee rally to beat the Bucks 108-100.

Milwaukee used an 8-2 run with just under five minutes remaining to pull within three at 93-90, but the Bucks could get no closer.

Robert Parish had 18 points for the Celtics, while Dino Raia chipped in 15, coming off the bench.

Eric Murdock paced the Bucks with 22 points before fouling out late in the game, while Ken Norman, Frank Brickowski and Todd Day each scored 26.

The Bucks had outscored Boston 12-2 to erase a 10-point third-quarter deficit, but the Celtics regrouped and took a 79-74 lead into the final quarter.

Meanwhile Pippen was placed on the injured list with an ankle injury, meaning he will miss at least five games.

"Scottie is a tough kid who always wants to play. I think he's definitely a little frustrated at not being able to do what he's done in the past. Our main concern is Scottie's health," general manager Jerry Krause said Monday.

Pippen, an NBA all-star the past two years, has been recovering from off-season minor surgery on his right ankle. Pippen missed three practices last week and was limping after Saturday's game. His condition has been diagnosed as chronic tendinitis.

"It is recurrently giving him problems," said trainer Chip Schaefer.

Pippen, who scored 41 points in the Bucks' first two games — has not missed a game because of injury for five pro seasons.

The small forward became the third Bucks player on the injured list, joining guard John Paxson and center-forward Scott Williams, with Jordan in retirement, the only regulars from last season still healthy are Bill Cartwright, B.J. Armstrong and Horace Grant.

Pippen suffered a sprain during the 1992 Eastern Conference semifinals against the New York Knicks. He played through the injury as the Bucks won their second of three straight titles.

He then played on the Dream Team at Barcelona. He missed only one game last season and that was a suspension for fighting.

FIFA to tackle cheating players at World Cup

ZURICH (R) — Cheating players who feign injury at next year's World Cup finals in the United States will be automatically booked under FIFA's latest crackdown on time-wasting.

FIFA's Referees' Committee has ruled that all injured players will be taken off the pitch immediately by stretcher for treatment on the sidelines during World Cup games, except those with serious head injuries or cuts.

Referees will be told at a pre-World Cup training camp in Dallas, Texas, next March that any player returning quickly to the field after being stretchered off for treatment must be booked for ungentle-

manly conduct.

FIFA General-Secretary Sepp Blatter said Tuesday FIFA was determined to stop the time-wasting tactics and deal with the cheats.

"Time wasting and feigning injury is all cheating and players should be aware that we are offering a spectacle to fans and television and that they should not feign injury or indulge in time wasting," said Blatter.

"Taking players off the pitch will prevent, as seen in experiments in the Asian World Cup qualifying tournament in Qatar, the feigning of injuries.

"They do not want to be taken off the field if they are not really injured," he added.

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COUNTED OUT:

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ Q 6
♥ 7 6 4 2
♦ Q J 10 9
♦ K 7 2

WEST
♦ 10 9 8
♥ 7 5 4 3 2
♦ K Q J 10 9
♦ 7 5 2

EAST
♦ 8 4
♥ 8 6 4
♦ J 9 6 5

SOUTH
♦ A K J
♥ A 5 3
♦ A K 8
♦ A Q 10 3

The bidding:

South: West: North: East:

2 ♠ Pass

3 NT Pass

4 ♠ Pass

5 ♠ Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

Before committing yourself to a line of play, try to find out as much as possible about the distribution of the cards. Observe how an early concession of a trick and proper play, thereafter, made this hand an open book.

South's bidding sequence showed

a balanced hand of 25-27 points. North checked on a possible 4-4 heart suit, which ensured that it did not end up with the value jump to the four-trump slam.

West led the king of hearts and declarer made the technically correct play of allowing it to hold the trick. There were 11 fast tricks available and several chances to reel in a 13th in clubs.

At trick two, West shifted to the ten of spades. Dummy's queen won and, in an effort to get a count of the heart suit, declarer led to the Ace. East's spade discard was eight, but South's count of eight clubs, in the process getting an almost complete count of the West hand. That declarer had started with five hearts and three diamonds, and at least three spades. Therefore, West could not hold more than two clubs.

Declarer could now claim. The ace and king of clubs were cashed, and, when the jack did not appear, South continued with a club from dummy and finessed the ten. When it won, 12 tricks were in the bank.

South's bidding sequence showed

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The Fugitive
Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30
CONCORD '2' in
The Prince Of Tides
Shows: 12:30, 3:15, 6:00, 8:15, 10:15

PLAZA
Eric Roberts — in
Best of the Best II
Shows: 12:30, 3:15, 5:00, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

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